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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Office of Current Intelligence
24 September 1965

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

The India-Pakistan Situation
(Report #68 - As of 11:00 A.M. EDT)

1. A Pakistani government spokesman in Rawalpindi stated on 24 September that no cease-fire nor any plans for troop withdrawals would have any meaning unless they were coordinated with a synchronized political "self-executing arrangement" which would ensure an honorable settlement of the Kashmir dispute. This suggests that Pakistan will not withdraw its troops behind the 1949 cease-fire line until it is convinced that political progress is being made.

2. Pakistani Foreign Minister Bhutto in a speech at the United Nations on 23 September named 1 January 1966 as the date by which Pakistan would leave the United Nations if the Security Council had not by then progressed toward a permanent solution of the Kashmir problem.

3. The American Embassy in New Delhi reports, however, that India is in no mood to give Pakistan by negotiation what Pakistan could not win by force of arms. Neither does it believe that Pakistan should be rewarded for the last-minute watering down of its association with Communist China.

4. This attitude is clearly reflected in Indian Education Minister Chagla's statement in parliament on 24 September that the UN Security Council's resolution on Kashmir is a major diplomatic reverse for Pakistan, that condemnation of Pakistan is implicit in the resolution, and that India is not prepared to discuss a plebiscite under any circumstances.

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SECRET

SECRET



5. A Bombay radio broadcast indicates that further Indian nit-picking will be forthcoming. It points out that the UN resolutions of 6 and 20 September mentioned the withdrawal of all "armed personnel" to positions held before 5 August. This is interpreted to include Pakistani civilian infiltrators inside Indian-held Kashmir. It accuses UNSYG U Thant of attempting to rewrite the Security Council's resolutions in his latest call for plans and schedules for the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani "troops" to positions held before 5 August. It charges that this change in terms calls into question the whole basis of the cease-fire resolutions. This "legalizing" by India suggests that New Delhi will not withdraw its troops from forward positions on Pakistani territory until some move is made to get Pakistani infiltrators out of Indian-held Kashmir. Pakistan, of course, denies any responsibility for the infiltrators.

6. Indian pique over British actions during the three-week war period also broke out in parliament on 24 September when Bhagwat Jha Azad, a prominent Congress party member, put forward a motion that India should leave the Commonwealth. Charging British hostility to India, Azad said - to cheers - that British assets in India should be nationalized. The Commonwealth tie has withstood numerous strains since 1947, however, and it is unlikely that India will break it now.

7. Guerrilla activities apparently continue in Kashmir. Both India and Pakistan report minor infractions of the cease-fire along the West Pakistan border. None of these activities yet shows signs of affecting the basic truce, however.



9. Pakistani Finance Minister Shoaib is scheduled to arrive in Washington on 27 September to attend International Monetary Fund and World Bank meetings. He estimates that Pakistan's economic development program has been set back by two or three years.



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11. While Soviet officials probably considered that the Chinese had limited objectives in issuing their ultimatum, Moscow has exhibited genuine concern that Peking's actions might further aggravate the South Asia crisis. The Soviets have responded with obvious relief to the reduction of tensions following New Delhi's and Rawalpindi's acceptance of a ceasefire. Premier Kosygin on 23 September sent identical telegrams to Indian Prime Minister Shastri and Pakistani President Ayub expressing Moscow's "great satisfaction" with the ceasefire, and congratulating them for taking a step that "undoubtedly will serve the interests of the Indian and Pakistani peoples and the common cause of the strengthening of peace."

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